



July 20.

FRIDGES ARE ALL AROUND US.

Friends are all around us;
Even the little child
Loves the stranger whom he met,
Who looked on him and smiled.
Friends are all around us,
If as friends we greet
Those whom in our journeying
On life's worn way we meet.

Friends are all around us;
By a kindly word,
By a look of sympathy
The heart's depths are stirred.
Do not all our footsteps
To the same home tend?
Why should not each one of us
Be to each a friend?

Does the pure dew glisten
On the fair wild rose,
Shun the dark, unlovely weed
That beside grows?
Does the sunbeam, shining
On the stately dome,
Lose its lustre when it rests
On the peasant's home?

If one heart grows lighter
By our words made glad—
If one weary spirit,
Drooping, faint and sad,
Itself forgets its anguish
For a little while—
Is it vain for us to speak?
Vain for us to smile?

One word kindly spoken,
Simple though it be,
Is often sweetest music
In the hour of agony;
One look, kindly given,
When the lips move not,
May be treasured in the heart,
Ne'er to be forgot.

There's an "open sesame"
To each human heart,
At whose magic sound, at once
Freely thrown apart
Are the close-barred portals
Of its deepest cell,
Binding us in friendship's name
Enter in and dwell.

Friends are all around us;
There's a gentle tone
Whereso'er we wander,
Answering to our own.
Do not all our footsteps
To the same home tend?
Why should not each one of us
Be to each a friend?

ILLIBERAL INGENIUS.

THE OFFENDED.

Every one is ready to admit the duty of not giving offence to others. It is one of the universally acknowledged laws of the society in which we are units, to live peaceably with all around us, and to avoid any thing that may cause estrangement, and produce anger and bitter feeling; and he who wantonly violates this and needlessly irritates and provokes, proves himself unworthy of the blessings which civilization and society were intended to secure. If every one

in an offensive manner, the common parts of society must be broken up, and man must again retrograde into savagery and barbarism; for it is only by mutual respect and good-will that society can cohere and exist. "It is the glory of a man," says the proverb, "to pass over a transgression;" and it is the truest wisdom and the best philosophy sometimes to shut our eyes to an insult, even when there may be some reason to fear it was not entirely unprovoked. At all events, we shall meet up with the world with quite enough of offence unless we are more than ordinarily fortunate, without seeking out imaginary

and wasting our strength and destroying our peace by fighting with the world.

Our severest scrutiny is best suited to ourselves, that we may not be offenders, and our most favorable judgment formed respecting the conduct and action of others, that we may not be offended. While we may be sure that, in the crowded path of life, we ourselves do not intend to run willfully against others, though we may sometimes stumble against them, so we may hope and believe that they in turn have no intention of offending us, though they may sometimes accidentally jostle us in their turn. The duty of endurance has undoubtedly its proper limits, but it is a wise determination not only not to offend, but also not to be easily offended. Every one desires that others should interpret his actions kindly, and where any may be of doubtful import, to hope the best; and such is the way in which our actions should be regarded by us. We are the duty of not taking offence more thought and better understood, the peace of individuals, of families, of communities, of nations, would rest on a firmer foundation, and something would be added to the general amount of human harmony and happiness.

There are those to whom a sense of religion has come in storm and tempest; there are those whom it has surrounded amid scenes of revelry and idle vanity; there are those too, who heard its still small voice amid rural leisure and placid contentment. But perhaps the knowledge which caused not to err, is most frequently impressed upon the mind during seasons of affliction: and tears are the softened showers which cause seeds of Heaven to spring and take root in the human heart.

A Doctor in England advertises in the paper that he had removed to a residence near the grave yard for the greater convenience of his patients.

HUMBLE LIFE.

There is a happiness in humble life— who can doubt it! The man who owns but a few acres of land, and raises an abundance to supply the necessary wants of his family, need ask for nothing more. If he is satisfied with his condition (and there are thousands so situated who are) then no man is more happy. No political movement disturbs his repose, no speculating mania chases the calm setting out of his mind—no schisms in the Church throw shadows beneath his golden sky. His family is the world to him. Who sighs not for such a life of calmness and serenity! Amid the cares and anxieties of business, who would not exchange his prospects and his honors for the repose of him who is happy and contented on his spot of ground, far from the noise and bustle of city life? If there is a situation congenial to the true spirit of man, and the growth of virtue, it is amid the rejoicings of nature—in the calm retirement of rural life.—*Portland Tribune.*

TALE BEARING.

Never repeat a story, unless you are certain it is correct, and even not then, unless something is to be gained, either of interest to yourself, or for the good of the person concerned. Tatting is a mean and wicked practice, and he who indulges in it, grows more fond of it in proportion as he is successful. If you have no good to say of your neighbor, never reproach his character, by telling that which is false. He who tells you the faults of others, intends to tell others of your faults, and so the dish of news is handed from one to the other, until the tale becomes enormous. A story never loses anything, is wisely remarked; but on the contrary gains in proportion, as it is repeated by those who have not a very strict regard for truth. Truly, "the tongue is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison."

VEGETABLE DIET—LONGEVITY.

It is said that in no other part of the world (in proportion to the population,) are there more instances of extreme longevity than among the Norwegian peasants, who scarcely taste animal food, in the severe climate of Russia, also, where the inhabitants live on a coarse vegetable diet, there are a great many instances of advanced age. The late return of the Greek Church population of the Russian empire, give (in the table of the deaths of the male sex) more than one thousand above a hundred years of age; many between one hundred and forty and a hundred and fifty. It is stated that to whatever age the Mexican Indians live, they never become grey-haired.

They are represented as peaceable cultivators of the soil; subsisting constantly on vegetable food; often attaining an hundred years of age, yet green and vigorous. Of the South American Indians, Viloca says: "I myself have known several who, at the age of a hundred, were still very robust and active, which unquestionably must, in some measure, be attributed to the perfect sameness and simplicity of food." Both the Peruvian Indians and the Creoles are remarkably long-lived, and retain their faculties to a very advanced age. Slaves in the West Indies are recorded from a hundred and thirty to a hundred and fifty years of age. [Smith's *Fruits and Farnaceae.*]

RESPECT TO PARENTS.

Mohammedan Youth.—The children of Mohammedans are early taught to reverence their parents. After a certain age, the child salutes the father upon entering the room, by kissing the hand, and he remains standing until he has permission to sit or depart. They are taught from infancy to cherish a tender affection for the mother, and this feature of their character they retain through life. The father commences instructing his son, as soon as he is of sufficient age, in the religion of the Prophet, teaching him the Kalimah or profession of faith and the prayers. He instructs him how to take his food, in what manner he is to dress, and how he is to demean himself in the presence of others. He is taught never to speak evil of any one, not to talk too much, never to turn his back upon another, not to spill his food, or eat in haste, nor to eat too much and never to spit in any assembly.

Which End?—Judge Jeffrey, of notorious memory, pointing to a man with a cane who was about to be tried, said, "There is a great rogue at the end of my cane." The man to whom he pointed, looking at him, replied "Which end, my lord?"

"Pompey," said a good natured gentleman to his colored man, "I did not know till to-day that you had been whipped last week." "Didn't you, massa?" replied Pompey, "why I know'd it at de time ob it."

Dentists.—A letter writer from Matamoras suggests, that Dentists visit the fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, for the very bad teeth of the Mexican can dead. Who but a Yankee would have ever thought of such a speculation?

ANECDOTES OF THE ARMY.

Soon after General Taylor took possession of Matamoras, a Mexican merchant came in from the interior, with twenty thousand dollars in gold and silver. According to the old state of things, the merchant, to export it to the United States, which he wished to do, would have been obliged to pay two heavy duties. Four per cent. for bringing it into the country, and six per cent. for exporting it out of the country. Not exactly satisfied with the necessity of paying over so much money to the hungry officials, he visited General Taylor's tent, and stated his wish to ship to the United States twenty thousand dollars in gold and silver. "Well," said the General, "ship it, do?"

"General, you'll excuse me, but since I've been here I've been doing all I could for you—have, indeed; but the fact is, the accommodations are very bad—indeed; mud, sir! I'd rather lie down in it, actually; and the fact is, General, I'm a *gentleman's son*, and not used to it!"

The General, no doubt deeply impressed with the fact of having a *gentleman's son* in his army, expressed his regret that such annoyances should ever exist under any circumstances, in a civilized army.

"Well—but, General, what am I to do?"

"Why, really, I don't know, unless you take my place."

"Well, now, that's civil—'tis indeed. Of course, don't mean to *turn you out*, but a few hours' sleep—a cot, or a bunk, or anything would be so refreshing!"

"Oh! just drop down—*anywhere about here*—any place about camp will answer me!"

The look which the "gentleman's son" gave the General was rather peculiar.

"Well, no wonder they call you 'Rough and Ready!'" said he; and,

amid the smiles of all but "Rough and Ready" himself, the "gentleman's son" returned to take the chance of the weather.

Cool Forethought.—One of the most admirable instances of prudential forethought we ever heard of occurred in Boston a few days since. Three Irishmen were engaged in taking down a wall in Mount Vernon street. The wall fell upon and buried them. A lady from the opposite side of the street, rushed out, and calling to those who were rescuing the poor fellows, said: "Bring them in here. Bring them in here. I have every thing ready." The men were carried into her house, and, true enough, she had "every thing ready," bandages, lint, laudanum and all. If this be not an instance of *cool forethought*, we know not what is.

Anecdote.—A foolish person went to the parson of the parish, and making a very long face, told him he had seen a ghost as he was passing by a grave-yard, moving along against the side of the wall.

"In what shape did it appear?"

"In the shape of an ass."

"Go home and hold your tongue about it," said the pastor; "you are a very timid man, and have been frightened at your own shadow."

AN IRISH INTERPRETER.

A Mexican passes through the camp with a large jug, curiously laced with strips of raw hide, suspended on his back by a belt running over his forehead; he is crying in his own language "milk, milk." A group of soldiers stop him and commence buying his grateful food. Everything goes on well as long as every cup full of milk delivered is promptly responded to by a picayune. A soldier that wants milk and has no picayune, holds out his cup and says in good round English, "Mr. Mexican, let me have some milk and I will pay you in the morning." A gruel stare eloquently, "I don't understand you." The soldier repeats his wish to purchase presently and to pay prospectively. The Mexican is still staring about for information. A good natured Irishman, who distinguished himself by his bravery in the battle of the 9th, comes to the relief of the embarrassed parties. Turning to the milk man he says, in round Hibernian, "Ye mixed divil, don't ye understand that Jim Fry there wishes to get some milk on a credit, ye 'blackguard?'" and Paddy turns on his heel perfectly satisfied that he had dissipated a matter of difficulty under consideration.—*N. O. Tropic.*

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A SOFT BED.

The southern papers are very full of anecdotes concerning the state of things at the seat of war. Not the most of these times is the following it peculiarly ludicrous.

Among the volunteers was a "gentleman's son"—a full private, who, heartily sick of rainy weather, mud, and no shelter, first went to his captain with his complaints, but meeting with no particular sympathy, resolved to have a talk with General Taylor himself. Arriving at the commander's quarters, the General was pointed out to him, but he was rather incredulous. "That old fellow General Taylor! Nonsense!" said, however, that such was even the case, he marched up, and rather patronizingly replied Pomp, "why I know'd it at de time ob it."

"Pompey," said a good natured gentleman to his colored man, "I did not know till to-day that you had been whipped last week."

"Didn't you, massa?" replied Pompey, "why I know'd it at de time ob it."

"General Taylor, I believe."

"Yes, sir."

"Well, General, I'm devilish glad to see you—an indeed!"

The General returned the civility.

"General, you'll excuse me, but since I've been here I've been doing all I could for you—have, indeed; but the fact is, the accommodations are very bad—indeed; mud, sir! I'd rather lie down in it, actually; and the fact is, General, I'm a *gentleman's son*, and not used to it!"

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"Well—but, General, what am I to do?"

"Why, really, I don't know, unless you take my place."

"Well, now, that's civil—'tis indeed. Of course, don't mean to *turn you out*, but a few hours' sleep—a cot, or a bunk, or anything would be so refreshing!"

"Oh! just drop down—*anywhere about here*—any place about camp will answer me!"

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PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

THE regular Public Examination of the Students of PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, will commence on Monday the 3d of August proximo. The public and the friends of learning are respectfully invited to attend.

Order of Examination.

Monday, Aug. 3. The Preparatory Department will be examined between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 a. m.; and 2, p. m. and 5, p. m. Tuesday, Aug. 4. 9, a. m. Soph.—Greek. 10, a. m. Fresh.—Latin. 2, p. m. Jun.—Grec. Class. 3, p. m. Jun.—Ev. of Chris. 4, p. m. Soph.—Algebra. Wednesday, Aug. 5. 9, a. m. Fresh.—Greek. 10, a. m. Jun.—Latin. 2, p. m. Soph.—Pl. & Sph. Trigonometry or Calculus. 3, p. m. Jun.—Greek. 4, p. m. Soph.—Latin. Thursday, Aug. 6. 9, a. m. Fresh.—History. 10, a. m. Jun.—Pol. Econ. 3, p. m. Soph.—Rhet & Gr. New Testament. 4, p. m. Fresh.—Geom. Friday, Aug. 7. 9, a. m. Jun.—Logic. 10, a. m. Soph.—Sph. Geo. 2, p. m. Sen.—Grec. Class. 3, p. m. Fresh.—Mythology. 4, p. m. Jun.—Rhetoric. Saturday, Aug. 8. 9, a. m. Fresh.—Algebra. 10, a. m. Jun.—Mechanics or Optics. July 13.

J. J. HOWELL

DENTIST.

No. 148 Lexington St., Baltimore,

R EPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Adams county, that he purposes visiting Gettysburg about the middle of July, prepared to wait upon those who may desire his professional services. As his stay will be limited he invites an early attention to this notice, especially on the part of those who called upon him, during his late visit, for the purpose of submitting their teeth to his operations, but which he was compelled to decline from not having made arrangements for that object.

Communications for him may be left with his brother, H. Howell, or at the Female Academy, Gettysburg.

July 6.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,
Dental Surgeon,

H AS located permanently in Gettysburg; and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.

May 11.

DOCTORS BERLICHY & BELL

B EG leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles, for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Dolorous, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

W. B. MCCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed from Gettysburg, persons having business with him may find him, during all the Courts, and on every Tuesday throughout the year, at the Hotel of James McCosh, in Gettysburg, and at all other times at his residence in Littlestown.

The undersigned is Commissioner for the Acknowledgment of Deeds and all other instruments of writing, under seal, to be used in the State of Maryland.

W. M. M' SHERRY.

March 30.

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LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle, PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South-east Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M' Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

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A Camp Meeting

WILL commence on the 3d of August, one quarter of a mile south east of Littlestown, to be held by the United Brethren in Christ. Sister Churches are respectfully invited to attend.

M. L. STOEVER, 2 Srs.

JOHN WILSON, 3 Srs.

July 13.

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GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE.

JUST received, a general assortment of Groceries and Queensware, which I will dispose of at small profits.

R. W. M' SHERRY.

May 4.

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LAST NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, de bonis non, on the Estate of PETER SPANGLER, Jr. late of Tyrone town-ship, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Petersburg, Y. S., notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, against the 16th day of August next; as also to all persons indebted to the said Estate, to call and make payment.

W. M. GARDNER.

R. W. M' SHERRY.

May 4.

td

Adm. de bonis non of Peter Spangler Jr. decided.

June 22

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July 6.

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New & Cheap Goods.

I have just received a large assortment of NEW SPRING GOODS, to which I respectfully invite the attention of the public—satisfying that I can offer them as HANDSOME GOODS, and at LOW PRICES, as can be had at any other house.

R. W. M' SHERRY.

May 4.

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Adm. de bonis non of Peter Spangler Jr. decided.

June 22

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July 6.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE DEER IS DONE!

THE TARIFF OF '42 IS DESTROYED!

We last week gave a sketch of the proceedings in the Senate up to the 25th. On that day Mr. Webster addressed the Senate in a most able speech of two hours, and without concluding, gave way for a motion to adjourn. During his speech, Mr. Haywood, Senator from North Carolina, sent in his resignation, which gave rise to considerable feeling, as it was supposed it might alter the vote on the Tariff. It had not the effect, however, as subsequent events proved.

On Monday, Mr. Clayton presented the proceedings of a democratic meeting in Pennsylvania, against the repeal of the Tariff. The President of the meeting was President of the Baltimore Convention, and denies that the Convention went against the Tariff of 1842, and said Mr. Polk would not have been nominated if it had been known that he was opposed to the Tariff of 1842. This will do to tell those who know no better.

The debate on the Tariff bill was resumed by Mr. Webster, who spoke an hour and a half. He spoke of Mr. Haywood's resignation, and complimented him as a man of character, attainments, courtesy, and industry. He was ashamed of his country when he saw a man like this hunted down and abused, as he was by some writer for the Administration, in the Government paper of Saturday night last. It was a disgrace to the country, to the civilization of the age, and to the American press.

Mr. Webster then alluded to the extraordinary efforts making in Mexico by the people and clergy to raise means to carry on the war with this country—to the appointment of Gen. Bravo as President ad interim, and the marching of Paredes to the North, of which he presumed the Government had, official information, as additional reason why the Tariff should not be disturbed, or any experiments made upon the revenue.

Mr. Webster concluded by moving to strike out that part of the ninth section paying the importer the amount of his invoice and five per cent, additional, in cases of under-valuation, where goods are taken by government.

On this a long debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. CATTENDEN hoped, that if the bill were to pass, it would pass without a single Whig mark about it. He thought the section wrong, but did not know that he could vote for striking it out.

He was for letting the majority frame their bill in their own way. They had the strength, and if they chose, Sampson-like, to pull down the fabric of American Industry and crush themselves in its ruins, let them do it.

Mr. Bevins spoke in favor of amendment. He had not expected to be called on to vote on any amendments, and intended to swallow the bill silently for one purpose only, and that was to overturn the Tariff of 1842. He now rose to speak, and was opposed to the ad-valorem system, as open to fraud, bribery, &c.

Mr. JARNAGIN explained his own position, that he was instructed by the Legislature of Tennessee to vote for an amendment of the Tariff of 1842.

The debate closed in Senate, by the adoption of a motion made by the Hon. J. M. CLAYTON, to commit the Tariff Bill to the Committee on Finance with instructions, some of which are to discriminate in favor of raw material and against British manufactures, and at the same time to increase the Revenue, so as to provide more adequate means for the support of Government. The vote stood yeas 28, nays 27.

On Tuesday, after the disposal of several unimportant matters, Mr. Mangum, who was absent when the resignation of Mr. Haywood was announced, took the floor and delivered a high eloquent upon the character and services of the latter.

After a speech from Mr. Benton, Mr. Niles made some remarks relative to the resignation of the Senator, and upon matters and things in general, connected with the tariff bill.

Messrs. BENTON and BAGBY made representations relative to the reasons which influenced Mr. Haywood in resigning.

Mr. Cattenden next eulogized Mr. H., and endorsed him as a patriot and a gentleman. He said there was no room to doubt the spotless integrity of the conduct of the Senator.

Mr. Archer let fly an arrow in defense of Mr. Haywood, after which the Senate passed to the consideration of some private bills.

Mr. Lewis, from the finance committee, to whom was referred last night the tariff bill, with certain instructions, reported back the bill, with a resolution that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the instructions.

Mr. Lewis said he would like to hear some reasons why the committee had come to this conclusion, for no reason had been urged in the committee room.

Mr. Lewis alluded to the indefinite nature of the instructions, and spoke of the great difficulty there was of ascertaining what was "raw material." Independent of this, however, obeying the instructions would have had the effect of changing the whole frame-work of the bill. In addition to this, the Senator from Delaware, Mr. Clayton, in making the motion to re-commit yesterday, openly avowed that his object was to kill the bill.

Now that being the case, if it was the settled purpose of the majority to defeat the bill, the majority of the finance committee did not choose to have the res-

ponsibility thrust upon them. They therefore reported back the bill, for the purpose of throwing the responsibility upon the Senate.

Mr. R. Johnson contended that the committee had no right to set themselves up as judges in the matter. It was their right to have carried out the instructions of the Senate.

Mr. Speight, a member of the committee, alluded to the short period now remaining of the session, and asked how it could be expected that in so short a time the committee could go to work, and digest a new tariff bill in 8 days. It was rather singular too that the Senators who

were now so anxious for the carrying out of these instructions were the very persons who were so anxious to fix the 10th of August as the day of adjournment.

Mr. Benton called for the reading of the instructions to the committee.

Mr. Benton then argued that it was at this advanced period of the session impossible for the committee to act upon the instructions. Their only course was to report back the bill, with a request to be discharged from their further consideration.

He went on to say that the vote on this discharge was to be considered as a test vote on the fate of the bill itself, so that Senators would vote understandingly. The question would be either yes or no.

Mr. Huntington expressed his astonishment at the conduct of the finance committee in asking to be discharged from the performance of the duty imposed upon them by the Senate. It was unparalleled in the annals of legislation.

[A confidential message was here received from the President of the U. S.]

The bill was then read a third time by its title.

The question then being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Webster made a speech, in which he probed that on the very first day of next session, a bill would be introduced to repeal or to modify this measure. Many Senators laughed when Mr. Webster told them they would soon laugh on the other side of their mouths.

After further discussion, the bill was passed by a vote of yeas 28, nays 27. Mr. Jarnagin voted in the affirmative.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE DISMEMBERMENT OF MEXICO.

The comments of European journals on the news received by them of the victories gained by the American troops on the Rio Grande, indicate the opinion very generally that our war with Mexico will be a short war, and that it will cease with the establishment of the Rio Grande as our South Western boundary.

At first, though that the better plan

would have been to postpone it till next session, but as there would be no change in the representation of the people at the next session, nothing could be gained by it.

He was therefore, under all the circumstances, in favor of disposing of the bill now.

Mr. Webster went into a general examination of the bill for the purpose of arguing that it is not intended for the benefit of the mass of the people, and therefore cannot be styled a democratic measure. He intimated that the reason

that the committee did not obey the instructions, was not for want of time, but for want of purpose.

Mr. Speier called Mr. Webster to order for impugning the purpose of the committee, and some bright flashes of wit took place between the two Senators, which caused considerable laughter.

Mr. M'Duffie denied that this was an aristocratic measure, as contended by Mr. Webster. After some preliminary remarks, Mr. M'Duffie said that the essential features of the present bill were strictly for the benefit of the poor and middle classes. He alluded to the great reduction of the duty on salt, sugar, and materials for clothing, &c. In conclusion, he caused to be read by the clerk certain resolutions framed by Mr. Webster, and passed at Boston many years ago, which contained doctrines very much at variance with those now advocated by the honorable Senator.

Mr. Webster, in reply, said that an honest man might sometimes change his

opinion, and as a proof of it, he referred to the political changes of opinion in the course of Mr. M'Duffie's career.

He then at some length endeavored to show his consistency in the resolutions referred to by the latter.

After further discussion, the motion to discharge the committee of finance from the further consideration of the instructions was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 27.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the 9th section of the bill was, by a vote of 28 to 26, amended so as to allow the agent or importer the amount of his invoice and 5 per cent. over, in cases where the goods have been undervalued for the purpose of defrauding the government.

A motion of Mr. Johnson to refer the bill to a select committee, resolved yeas 27, nays 27. The President (Mr. Dallas) gave his casting vote in the negative.

The bill, as amended, was reported to the Senate, when the amendment of the Committee of the whole was concurred in.

The vote was then taken in ordering the bill, as amended, to be engrossed for a third reading. The result was a tie, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breeze, Bright, Calhoun, Chalmers, Cass, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Farfield, Hannegan, Houston, Lewis, M'Duffie, Pennington, Rusk, Temple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—28.

NAY—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Clegg, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson of La., Johnson of Md., Mangum, Miller, Moorhead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—27.

The New Orleans Courier of the 17th says that since the commencement of the war with Mexico there have been prepared and shipped from the arsenal at St. Louis one hundred and seventy tons of fixed ammunition.

Within the last sixteen years, 612 steamboats have been built at Pittsburgh, besides 31 in the present year.

Mr. Lewis alluded to the indefinite nature of the instructions, and spoke of the

great difficulty there was of ascertaining what was "raw material."

Independent of this, however, obeying the instructions

would have had the effect of changing the whole frame-work of the bill.

In addition to this, the Senator from Delaware, Mr. Clayton, in making the motion to re-commit yesterday, openly avowed that his object was to kill the bill.

Now that being the case, if it was the

settled purpose of the majority to defeat the bill, the majority of the finance committee did not choose to have the res-

THE TARIFF DESTROYED.

The great crisis is passed, and the measure toward which the attention of the nation has been directed—the progress of which tens of thousands have watched in fear and trembling—is virtually passed. The productive interest of

the country reaches its culminating point with its passage, and commences its downward course with the action of the law which destroys the Tariff of 1842.

We give elsewhere the record of the proceedings, by which the nefarious measure has been carried into effect.

It will be seen that, to Pennsylvania, it has not only the deadly effect to destroy

our prosperity, but there is *inertia* added, to make her cup of misery more bitter, the blow which smites her to the dust having come from one of her own sons, whom she has nurtured into

honor and eminence, and who has repaid her by desertion in her hour of need.

It is appalling to contemplate the consequences of this crowning act of folly and deceitfulness. The painful but deserved return to Pennsylvania, for her want of faith in those who maintained her true interests, is at last visited upon her; and though not immediately felt; though the wheels of commerce may not instantly be stayed; though her mines and her forges will not instantly deserted; though the shuttle will be plied in her factories, for a time, with wonted swiftness, and the outward face of affairs

as cheerful as usual, save the countenances of those who look into the future, and see what is advancing, yet the wasting disease has fastened upon her; her har-

dy strength, which the Tariff of 1842 imparted, will enable her to struggle for a while, but the chill will gradually creep over her, and listlessness and inactivity

take the place of her present activity and energy; and when that time arrives, when her mechanics are without employ-

ment, and her capitalists ruined, when the mills, and mines, and forges are si-

lent, when British coal and iron are tak-

ing the place of our own, then it will

burst and a deeper pang to her misery, to

know that the great desolation was

wrought by one of her sons—GEORGE

M'FILIN DALLAS.—U. S. Gazette.

EXPENSES OF THE WAR.—The St. Louis Repub-

lican of a recent date has the following:

It is only by ascertaining the actual cost of particular items that the expenses

of the war with Mexico can be estimated.

The Government agents, a few days

since, purchased five hundred barrels mess

pork for the "use of the army of the

West."

This pork is to be transported to

Santa Fe. It cost \$10 per barrel.

Three or four years ago supplies were

needed for an expedition on the same

route, and contracts were made with

Bent and St. Vrain for transportation.

They were paid \$8 cts. per lb. from In-

dependence to Bent's Fort. The Gov-

ernment, of course, paid the transporta-

tion to Independence. It is alleged that

the contract to which we have alluded

was a losing concern, and that no one

will undertake it for less than 10 cts. per

lb. A barrel of pork will average 320

pounds. The cost of its transportation

from Fort Leavenworth, to which point all

public stores are shipped, to Bent's Fort,

will then be thirty-two dollars. But

this is not all. It has there to be wag-

oned to Santa Fe, and it is a very mod-

erate calculation to say that the additional

cost with the transportation from St. Louis

to Santa Fe, it cost \$10 per barrel.

Add the original cost, and it makes

the actual expense of the barrel of pork, on its delivery at Santa Fe, \$30. In other words, the Gov-

ernment pays \$25,000 for the 500 barrels

of pork.

The cost of all other freight must be

charged in the same way—by the pound

—and the expense cannot be made less

than we have estimated.

The St. Louis New Era of the 23d ult. says:

The Government agents are still op-

erating pretty extensively in this quarter,

buying up mules, horses and provisions,

and in having wagons, knapsacks, and

various other articles manufactured for

the use of the army. About 1000 bar-

rels of mess pork have been bought in

this city within a few days at \$10, and



Adams Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, August 3, 1845.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

Daily Mail from Baltimore direct.

We are pleased to learn that the transportation of a daily mail from Baltimore to this place by the direct route, has been granted to Mr. Tate and Co. By this arrangement we shall receive our papers, &c., from Baltimore several hours earlier than by the York route.

State Interest.

The State Treasurer gave official notice on Wednesday last, that the interest on the State debt would be promptly paid on Saturday last, the 1st of August.

The British Tariff has Passed!

In the preceding page will be found the proceedings in the Senate in regard to the Tariff, from which it will be seen that Mr. McKay's bill for the destruction of the Tariff of 1842, and for the advantage of the British Manufacturers, and ruin of the American, passed on Tuesday last, by the casting vote of a Pennsylvanian, George M. Dallas, Vice President of the U. States! On Wednesday the bill went back to the House for concurrence in an amendment made in the Senate; and by the aid of the Previous Question, was immediately passed, 115 to 92—so that it only requires the signature of the President to become a law. This was no doubt done promptly. The new bill goes into effect on the 1st of December.

Repeal! Repeal!

When the British Tariff bill passed the Senate, Mr. Webster gave notice that, on the first day of the next session, a bill would be introduced to REPEAL, or to modify the measure;

and Mr. Cameron entered his protest, and said "from this day forth would go out the word 'REPEAL' until the ballot box shall crown it with success."

"REPEAL!" "REPEAL!" is, therefore, to be the rallying-cry of all who have an interest in the welfare of our common country. In this matter we know no party: our Democratic friends have the same common interest with us in the protection of American Industry against the pauper-labor of Europe; and we hope that no narrow-minded partisan feeling will be suffered to interfere with a prompt, dignified, and firm expression of sentiment upon this important subject. Let all, who feel that something should be done to rescue our country from the fangs of destruction, unite in an energetic effort to bring an influence to bear upon Congress which will not be despised. Let "REPEAL"—"REPEAL"—be the burden of every petition! Let men of all parties, for the time, lay aside their feelings of party, and rush to the rescue of American Industry from the fangs of the destroyer. It may have an effect: if we succeed not, it is to be hoped the crime will not lie at the door of Pennsylvanians.

"The most intense excitement pervaded Philadelphia on Wednesday, when the news of the passage of the Tariff bill reached that city. It engrossed all the conversation, and the condemnation of those by whom it was passed, was deep and general. And no wonder, when, as the U. S. Gazette remarks, "the measure of iniquity has at last been completed, and the blow has been struck, which will stop the forward course of American industry, deprive it of its energy, and inflict upon it a premature decline, which will carry with it disastrous consequences."

The Sub-Treasury Bill.

On Thursday last, the bill for the establishment of the Sub-Treasury, passed to a third reading in the Senate.

"In the course of the debate on the Sub-Treasury bill, Mr. Benton astonished the Senate by the recital of an occurrence which took place in the summer of 1840. A letter was sent to the Secretary of the Senate, to be read. It was marked confidential, written in August, and signed by T. Hartley Crawford, then Indian Agent. The letter was written to the Indian Agent in Missouri, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury, and its object was to persuade the Indians to receive their payments in the notes of the Bank of the U. States, then largely depreciated! Full evidence of this deliberate purpose was furnished in the letter to the Agent and in the answer. The recital of this attempt to cheat the Indians created great amazement in the Senate.

Balloon Ascension.

Mr. Wise made his fifty-third aerial voyage, from Lancaster, on Saturday week, which he says was the most pleasant and gratifying to himself that he ever made. He was in the air one hour and five minutes, and descended safely about 23 miles from Lancaster.

"The Mercersburg Visitor of Wednesday last says there is more sickness in that town and in the country than has been for many years.

Small Pox.

A vessel arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday last from Bremen, which had thirteen cases of small pox on board. The ship was ordered off the new hospital-ground by the health officer, where she will remain until the passengers, 242 in number, are vaccinated, and those down with the disease are cured. The vessel will then be purified. Here is another strong proof, says the American, that this loathsome disease is brought to our shores by foreign emigrant.

From the Army.

An arrival at New Orleans on the 21st ult. brings intelligence that a detachment of rangers which had penetrated as far as Monterey, had returned, and reported the state of the country, halting places, &c. They found no enemy between Camargo and Monterey, and there was no probability of any opposition being made to the American troops between those two points. The Rangers penetrated to the precipitous cliffs that overhang Monterey, when a trooper, a very adventurous soldier, named Cummins, reached a point overhanging the Bishop's Palace, which commanded a view of the whole city. The utmost activity seemed to prevail among the Mexicans, who were busily employed in repairing the old fortifications and erecting new ones.

The number of troops was not ascertained, but from the movements observable, it is thought

the possession of Monterey will be fiercely disputed, as it is, by nature and art, one of the most powerful strong-holds in Mexico. The number of Gen. Taylor's army was daily increasing, and was above 15,000. He had received eight or ten boats, which were sufficient to transport his troops, provisions and munitions up the Rio Grande. The waters were falling, and every arrangement was being made for the advance from Camargo to Monterey.

"The New Orleans Tropic of the 23d gives it as their opinion, and that of many of the officers of the Army, that there are no Mexican troops at Monterey, and that the Mexicans will never again in any force meet an American army in the field of battle, this side of the City of Mexico. We shall see.

From the Gulf Squadron.

A letter to the Baltimore Sun from an officer in the Squadron off Vera Cruz, mentions that the Steamer Princeton, on the morning of the 9th, despatched her boats up the river to get water, when the party was fired upon by a large body of Mexicans. The fire was returned by the watering party and also from the steamer, which threw shells among them, and killed and wounded, it is said, about twenty. One American was wounded.

Present to Gen. Taylor.

Messrs. Robinson and Keener, Tin and Sheet-iron workers, Baltimore, have finished a most complete set of camp equipage, made by them to the order of a gentleman at Washington, and intended as a present to Gen. Taylor. The set numbers about 100 pieces, consisting of kettles, pans, trays, cups, coffee-pots, knives and forks, sugar, tea, and coffee cannisters, casters, &c.—

Each of the articles is so graduated as to fit into the other, and the whole, with the exception of the cannisters, can be put into the two large kettles, making two packages of similar size and weight. The whole of the equipage will not weigh more than 100 pounds, and yet will comprise cooking utensils for 50 persons. Each article is marked with the initials of Gen. Taylor.

"More Munitions of War.—Orders have been received at Philadelphia, says the Ledger, for the construction of a large number of baggage wagons for the Army—four hundred, report says—in addition to those now under contract here. These wagons are to be finished by the first of September next, and their preparation indicates that a vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico has been decided upon."

"An agent of the Government was in York one day last week for the purpose of procuring wagons for the public service. He entered into a contract with one of our citizens, agreeing to take all that could be supplied of the proper kind, within forty days.—*Republican.*"

"Two individuals were also in this neighbor

hood last week, purchasing Wagons for the use of the Army. What a host of plunderers there are now, using up Uncle Sam's money. As an instance of what plucking there will be, and what a filling of the pockets of favorites the war will furnish an opportunity, we state that one of the individuals above mentioned, informed a friend of ours that he had, in the purchase of two wagons on Thursday last, made SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS! So we go—the people pay.

Matamoras.

A letter from Matamoras intimated that that city is completely Americanized, and that one-half the number of stores in the principal street is occupied by American merchants and settlers for the sale of all descriptions of merchandise free of duty. They are on the best terms with the natives.

"Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia, passed through Baltimore on Wednesday, on his way to the Army, to assume the command of the Volunteers.

"Benjamin H. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Pittsburg and Connellsburg Rail road Company, which is to connect Pittsburg with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road. It is said the road will be soon put under contract.

Pennsylvania Volunteers.—From all that we learn, says the Philadelphia Pennsylvania, as well as from the movements of the army, it is evident that not many weeks will elapse before the six regiments of volunteers required from Pennsylvania by the General Government will be called into active service.—

A distinguished military man thinks that on or about the 1st of next September they will probably be requested to take their places in the main army, now moving forward to consummate the war.

In the eighteenth Congressional district of the State of PENNSYLVANIA, the Hon. Andrew Stewart has been nominated by the Whig conferees of the district as a candidate for re-election, and we presume, will without a doubt be chosen.

Letter from Addison Smith.

Most of our citizens, no doubt, remember a deaf and dumb lad named Addison Smith, who formerly lived in Gettysburg; who was at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Philadelphia; and afterwards learned the Saddling trade in this country. We had not heard from him for a number of years past, until a few days since we received a letter from him, by one of our towns-men who was passing through Indianapolis, Indiana, and met him there. He is engaged in business, and living respectably. He took this opportunity of writing to us, with a desire that we should publish the following communication, hastily written by himself, on the subject of Temperance—with which request we cheerfully comply.

To the Dear Youth of America.

Those who are passing off the stage, have known an evil which they hope will never know. They saw hundreds and thousands of their early friends and schoolmates cut off by drunkenness, and they sent up a prayer that the evil might never descend to their children.—

They have made a successful effort to break its power, and now they are anxious that all the boys and girls in the land should take part with them, and cause it at once and forever to terminate. They wish, in a word, to rouse a great spirit of Temperance among them—to have them engaged in forming Temperance Societies, circulating Temperance pledges, and giving a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, to bring down the poisonous Upas tree, that not one of their number shall ever be poisoned and destroyed.

Now, it is believed, is the time for Juvenile Temperance Societies to take hold of the work. Let those that can be leaders, now be leaders in this great enterprise. Let there be an enrollment in every village and every school, of all who are willing to begin life on the principles of Temperance. It is believed that but few will refuse, while all who sign will be sure to grow up temperance men and temperance women; and never can the great destroyer get power over them. Who will go forward in the great work? Who?—

The moral. When the Devil makes his attacks upon men that are teetotalers, and well aware of what they are about, he has but little chance of succeeding; but when a man is a lover of strong drink, he falls into the first sin that offers itself. He is blind to all consequences, and at the time will not scruple to barter his soul to the devil for a glass of liquor. Drunkenness is itself a sin that not only destroys the body here, but the soul hereafter—for the Apostle says, that "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven"! And if they be excluded from Heaven, to what place shall the unhappy fly? The Devil reckons them his own, and says—"You have fallen down and worshipped me—come and receive your reward."

ADDISON SMITH,

Deaf Mate.

Indianapolis, (Ind.) July 19, 1845.

Mr. Editor—Please publish the above, and request others friendly to the cause of Temperance to give it an insertion. A. S.

A Letter Writer.

A travelling correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Gettysburg, under date of July 24, gives a sketch of various towns through which he passed, Westminster, Union Town, Taney Town, Emmitsburg, with the institutions in its neighborhood, and Gettysburg. We extract from his letter the remarks about Gettysburg. He says—

"I found Gettysburg to be a good looking, well built, and considerable sized place, and the county town of Adams county. It is about 50 miles, nearly north by west, from Baltimore, and is chiefly built upon two streets, which cover a considerable space, and contains a

population of about 2,000 to 2,500 of the real, bona fide Pennsylvania Dutchers and Anglo Saxons—mostly of the former. They are an honest, active and intelligent people, and generally well to do. The houses, though not very new, are in an excellent state of preservation. There are about five or six good sized stores, with a number of smaller ones; a number of smiths' and various other kinds of shops, and two barber shops!

The latter kind of shops (which are so uncommon in most of the country towns, and for the want of which a traveller has to go many a time with long beard) would give me a good opinion of the place and its people, if there were no other redeeming qualities in either. There is a large centre or "Diamond" in the heart of the burg, and in its centre the court house and market house, alongside of each other.

Upon looking into the object of this association of the House of Justice with the House of Food, I discovered it most likely to be for the purpose of giving the jurors an opportunity to keep from starving, by lowering a basket down and taking in supplies, whilst they are confined to their rooms and are hanging on a case.

I forgot to mention that there are several good hotels, a bank, a German Reformed, Lutheran, Associate Reformed, Presbyterian, and Methodist Episcopal churches. Near the town, to the north, is the Pennsylvania College, founded by the Lutheran denomination, containing 160 pupils. It has associated with it a very large and thriving Theological Seminary. The building is built of brick and painted white, and at a distance resembles the General Post Office Department at Washington, in every other respect save the portico and cupola of the former. There is a very flourishing and handsome Female Seminary—the "Oak Ridge"—within a mile of the burg."

A vessel has arrived at Philadelphia from Havana, with advices to the 12th of July, which state that SANTA ANNA and ALMONTÉ were still there, and apparently had given up all idea of returning to Mexico. SANTA ANNA had disposed of his effects preparatory to his return, but the late news from Vera Cruz had changed his purpose; and it is now stated that he will remain in Havana till something more favorable to his hopes turns up.

Thompson, the abolitionist, who has been confined in the Penitentiary of Missouri for six or seven years, has been pardoned by the Governor.

Small Pox.

A vessel arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday last from Bremen, which had thirteen cases of small pox on board. The ship was ordered off the new hospital-ground by the health officer, where she will remain until the passengers, 242 in number, are vaccinated, and those down with the disease are cured. The vessel will then be purified. Here is another strong proof, says the American, that this loathsome disease is brought to our shores by foreign emigrant.

Town Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of Gettysburg was held at the Court-house on Friday evening last, to consult upon the measures necessary to be adopted in view of the late disastrous blow inflicted upon Pennsylvania interests by the destruction of the Tariff of 1842. The proceedings have been handed to us—but we are reluctantly compelled, for want of room, to postpone their publication in detail until next week.

The officers of the meeting were—Col. R.

COXON President; T. WARREN and J. WIGLE

Vice-Presidents; D. A. BUEHLER and D. MC-

CONAHAR Secretaries. The meeting was ad-

dressed by D. M. SMYER, Esq., A. R. STEVEN-

SON, Esq., and Hon. J. COOPER.

A number of resolutions were adopted—amongst which was

one for the organization of an Association, to

be called "The Gettysburg Association to pro-

mote the prosperity of American labor, and re-

duce a home market for American Agricultural

Products." A large number of individuals en-

rolled themselves as members; and Hon. JAMES

COOPER was elected President.

The meeting adjourned until TO-MORROW

EVENING, (Tuesday) to complete the organi-

zation of the Association. Members of both

political parties, who feel an interest in the pro-

tection of American Industry, it is hoped, will

attend, and lend their aid in the furtherance of

the important cause. It is not a time to hold

back, when the vital interests of the country

are at stake.

Returning Missionaries.

We learn from the Presbyterian, that the Rev. HENRY R. WILSON, Jr. and family, from Fife-burgh, have arrived at London on their way home. Mr. Wilson brings with him three of the Hindoo orphans lately under his charge.

"M. McKay's British Tariff bill was signed by the President on Friday last, so that it is now law.

"It is said Mr. Polk intends to veto the River and Harbor bill.

"The House has given its *quietus* to the bill to increase the rates of postage.

"The mercury stood at 98, at Philadelphia on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

"The degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred on Rev. Robert Emory, President of Dickinson College, by the Trustees of Columbia College, N. Y.

"A rich lead mine has been discovered in Chester county. Ten pounds of ore yielded six pounds of pure lead.

"The Cholera.—Letters from Paris state that this dreadful disease is making frightful ravages in the interior of Asia. This scourge, which has travelled through Cabul, has already penetrated nearly as far as Teheran.

"MARRIED,

On Monday last, by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. WILLIAM SHINNLEDECKER, of Frederick county, Md., to Miss AVARILIA SWITZER, of Reisterstown, Baltimore county.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. J. W. Cullam, Mr. MARTIN S. DIERL, of New Oxford, Adams county, to Miss SARAH LILLY, of Shrewsbury, York county.

THE DEED IS DONE!

The Tariff of '42 is destroyed!

We last week gave a sketch of the proceedings in the Senate up to the 25th. On that day, Mr. Webster addressed the Senate in a most able speech of four hours, and without concluding, gave way for motion to adjourn. During his speech, Mr. Haywood, Senator from North Carolina, sent in his resignation, which gave rise to considerable feeling, as it was supposed it might alter the vote on the Tariff. It had not the effect, however, as subsequent events proved.

On Monday, Mr. Cameron presented the proceedings of a democratic meeting in Pennsylvania, against the repeal of the Tariff. The President of the meeting was President of the Baltimore Convention, and denies that the Convention went against the Tariff of 1842, and said Mr. Polk would not have been nominated if it had been known that he was opposed to the Tariff of 1842. This will do to tell those who know no better.

The debate on the Tariff bill was resumed by Mr. Webster, who spoke an hour and a half. He spoke of Mr. Haywood's resignation, and complimented him as a man of character, attainments, courtesy, and industry. He was ashamed of his country when he saw a man like this hunted down and abused, as he was by some writer for the Administration, in the Government paper of Saturday night last. It was a disgrace to the country, to the civilization of the age, and to the American press.

Mr. Webster then alluded to the extraordinary efforts making in Mexico by the people and clergy to raise means to carry on the war with this country—to the appointment of Gen. Bravo as President ad interim, and the marching of Paredes to the North, of which he presumed the Government had official information, as additional reason why the Tariff should not be disturbed, or any experiments made upon the revenue.

Mr. Webster concluded by moving to strike out that part of the ninth section paying the importer the amount of his invoice and five per cent. additional in cases of under valuation, where goods are taken by government.

[A confidential message was here received from the President of the U. S.]

The bill was now satisfied that no amendment could or would be made to the bill. When he gave his vote, however, to recommit the bill, he had no intention of defeating the measure.

Finding this to be the case, and that the committee would not make the amendment he desired, he considered himself bound by his instructions, against his own convictions, however, to vote for the bill. He at first thought that the better plan would have been to postpone it till next session, but as there would be no change in the representation of the people at the next session, nothing could be gained by it. He was therefore, under all the circumstances, in favor of disposing of the bill now.

After further discussion, the bill was passed by a vote of yeas 28, nays 27.—Mr. Jarnagin voted in the affirmative.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE DISMEMBERMENT OF MEXICO.

The comments of European journals on the news received by them of the victories gained by the American troops on the Rio Grande, indicate the opinion very generally that our war with Mexico will be a short war, and that it will cease with the establishment of the Rio Grande as our South Western boundary. Apprehensions, indeed, are occasionally expressed as to the probable designs of the United States on California; but no European imagination has yet embodied seriously the idea that a line from Tampico to the Pacific, cutting off one half of the Mexican Republic, may possibly become the division line which is to separate us from Mexico.

The extensive and elaborate system of operations established for the invasion of Mexico clearly implies that no inconsiderable object is contemplated as the result of such formidable preparations. While Gen. Taylor, with fifteen or twenty thousand men, moves on to Monterey, having in view probably the city of Mexico as his destination, a strong force under Gen. Kearney is advancing upon Santa Fe, to unite afterwards with Gen. Wool's division, which is to enter Mexico by way of San Antonio. From the Pacific shore a movement is also to be made. Our squadron on that coast has doubtless already seized upon the Mexican ports of San Blas, Mazatlan, San Francisco, and Monterey. A detachment of U. S. troops sailed recently from New York for California in the store-ship Lexington, and another expedition is nearly ready to go for the same destination in the Independence.

The instructions of the Secretary of War to Colonel Stevenson, commanding the latter expedition, contain some remarkable phrases. He gives Stevenson to understand, that his regiment is to be composed of "such as would be likely to remain at the end of the war either in Oregon, or in any other territory in that region of the globe which may then be a part of the United States." The men are to enlist for the war, and they are to be discharged "without a claim for returning home, wherever they may be serving at the termination of the war, provided it is in the then territory of the United States." Such is the general outline of the Secretary's instructions.

Mr. Webster, in reply, said that an honest man might sometimes change his opinion, and as proof of it, he referred to the political changes of opinion in the course of Mr. M'Duffie's career. He then at some length endeavored to show his consistency in the resolutions referred to by the latter.

After further discussion, the motion to discharge the committee of finance from the further consideration of the instructions was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 27.

On Tuesday, after the disposal of several unimportant matters, Mr. Mangum, who was absent when the resignation of Mr. Haywood was announced, took the floor and delivered a high eulogium upon the character and services of the latter.

After a speech from Mr. Benton, Mr. Niles made some remarks relative to the resignation of the Senator, and upon matters and things in general, connected with the honorable Senator.

Messrs. Berrien and Bagby made explanations relative to the reasons which influenced Mr. Haywood in resigning.

Mr. Crittenden next eulogized Mr. II., and endorsed him as a patriot and a gentleman. He said there was no room to doubt the spotless integrity of the conduct of the Senator.

Mr. Archer let fly an arrow in defense of Mr. Haywood, after which the Senate passed to the consideration of some private bills.

Mr. Lewis, from the finance committee, to whom was referred last night the tariff bill, with certain instructions, reported back the bill, with a resolution that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the instructions.

A motion of Mr. Johnson to refer the bill to a select committee, resulted yeas 27, nays 27. The President (Mr. Dallas) gave his casting vote in the negative.

The bill, as amended, was reported to the Senate, when the amendment of the Committee of the whole was concurred in.

The vote was then taken in ordering the bill, as amended, to be engrossed for a third reading. The result was a tie, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashtley, Atchison, Aterton, Bagby, Benton, Brisee, Bright, Calhoun, Chalmers, Cass, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Lewis, M'Duffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cliley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson, of Ia.,

Johnson, of Md., Mangum, Miller, Moorhead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—27.

The constitution requiring Mr. Dallas to give the casting vote, he rose, and in a very impressive manner set forth the great importance of the subject, and the heavy responsibility which rested upon him. In the course of his remarks he stated that there are eleven States for the bill, eleven States against it, and six States neutral, three of which are Whig and three Democratic. Hence the equal division was remarkable throughout. In conclusion, he cast his vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Cameron entered his protest against the bill, and said from this day forth would go out the word "repeal" until the ballot box shall crown it with success.

Mr. J. M. Clayton submitted the motion to postpone, and in doing so made some remarks of a personal character to the Chair.

Messrs. M'Duffie, Allen and others, called Mr. C. to order, on the ground that a personal attack upon the presiding officer, to which he cannot reply, is out of order.

The motion to postpone was then negatived. Yeas 27; nays 28.

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cliley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson, of Ia., Johnson of Md., Mangum, Miller, Moorhead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—27.

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The bill was then read a third time by its title.

The question then being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Webster made a speech, in which he prophesied that on the very first day of next session, a bill would be introduced to repeal or to modify this measure. Many Senators laughed, when Mr. Webster told them they would soon laugh on the other side of their mouths.

After further discussion, the bill was passed by a vote of yeas 28, nays 27.—Mr. Jarnagin voted in the affirmative.

The Senate then adjourned.

Expense of the War.—The St. Louis Republican of a recent date has the following:

The scene is represented to have been one of dreadful horror and confusion.—Two persons were killed instantly, (Mr. CHARLES STEVENS, of New York, and a son of Dr. CRANE, of Goshen,) and most all those in the second car were more or less injured, some very seriously, though it is hoped not fatally. The young ladies, being in the fourth car, escaped with a few slight bruises. The escape of so many was indeed Providential.

The New Orleans Courier, of a recent date, says:

A gentleman from Point Isabel informs us that the officers of the army are of opinion that the Government would save immense sums of money by constructing a railroad between Brasos Santiago and the mouth of the river. The distance is only nine miles, and the work would probably cost not more than \$25,000.

The quantity of arms, stores and provisions daily carried over this is beyond belief—and the transportation in wagons costs as much in the course of a month as the construction of a railroad would come to. The bar at the entrance is not navigable for vessels of any size, and thus the goods have to be transported by land to the bank of the river, whence they are carried up the stream in steam-boats. Our informant says, in the present state of the roads, all the wagons in the Union could not supply the army on the Rio Grande.

A letter to the New Orleans Bee, from Matamoras, under date of July 12, says—

The CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS sent out by President Polk to officiate for the soldiers professing that faith attempted this morning to address the citizens of Matamoras, but they were refused the use of the church either to speak or preach in.

It is all be very well to tell the Mexicans they were sent here for the purpose of administering their faith to the soldiers, but it will not do to tell any body else so. Whatever the design of the Chief Magistrate in sending them may be I cannot tell, but I believe their mission has more to do with the Mexican citizen than the American soldier. Perhaps to convince them that we do not wage a religious war, and to win their affections.

THE WARM WEATHER.

The sudden changes of the weather, during this season of the year, exhibit a most baneful effect on the human system, debilitating and prostrating it. The stomach and bowels become deranged, giving timely notice to all, who are inclined to give attention to the warning voice of nature.

At such times "Jayne's Carbuncle" never fails to afford immediate relief, checking the disease and restoring the patient to vigorous health. Mothers cannot be too cautious with their children during this month, and the month following, and in the earliest stages of this summer disease, whether from teething, or oppressive heat, or other causes, they should at once resort to this never failing remedy.

Hundreds of certificates from respectable persons in this city, are in possession of the proprietor, ready to exhibit to all who may desire to see them at his office, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

LIFE! LIFE!! LIFE!!

"All that a man hath will he give for his life," so we find recorded in the most ancient and best of books, but as we see thousands dying around us with Consumption, Croup, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood and other Pulmonary affections, we are led to doubt the correctness of the above assertion, especially since it is so well known that a certain remedy may be obtained, which always arrests those diseases.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant never fails to give relief and cures after every other means have failed. This can be and has been proven in thousands of instances, where it has effected radical cures, after the patient had been given up by all his friends and physicians.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.

Aug. 3. 31

V. B. PALMER, Esq. N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receiving the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour, 3 57

Wheat, 90 to 100

Eyes, 60 to 62

Corn, 52 to 53

Oats, 28 to 30

Beef Cattle, 5 00 to 6 25

July 13, 1840. 6m

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The New York papers chronicle a disastrous accident on the Erie Railroad, on Friday week, which resulted in the instant loss of two lives and serious injury to a number of passengers.

The train was on its way from Middlebury to Pierpont, and consisted of three baggage and four passenger cars, containing about two hundred and fifty persons, including seventy or eighty young misses belonging to a school in Middletown, who were going to Hoboken on a picnic excursion.

As the train approached a bridge known as "Turner's," about a mile from Monroe, it was discovered that a wheel upon one of the forward cars had broken, which at once threw the train off the track, though the engine was reversed. The engine and the three cars, though off the track, plowed their way across the bridge, which was fifteen feet long and twelve feet high. On their passage across the bridge, off the track, the flanges of the wheels tore up and weakened the cross-ties, and thus caused the sad accident. When the passenger car reached this weakened part of the bridge the weight of the cars forced the rails apart, and they sunk upon the bed of the road, the first car with such force as to tear it from its wheels, where it stuck fast. A large car followed this with so much force as to completely crush it, and in fact ran almost through it, shutting all the passengers in both cars in the ruins. The third and fourth cars did not strike so forcibly, and were only thrown from the track.

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His supply of APPLE TREES is very large—having from 20,000 to 25,000 saleable Trees on hand; and he feels confident that, for size and beauty of appearance, they will surpass any others in the market.

He warrants all his Trees to be genuine.—His TERMS are AS LOW AS Trees can be purchased elsewhere. A considerable reduction made to those who take large quantities, or who buy to sell again.

His Catalogues sent to those who wish them.

WM. WRIGHT. 2m

July 13.

WALTER & CO.

FLOUR & GENERAL PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

No. 29, South Howard St., below Market St.,

BALTIMORE.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c. &c.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

J. Landstreet & Son, T. Jones & Co., T. W. & S. Wyman, T. Cross, Esq. Cashier, Corr. & Co., Lot. Ensey & Co., Slingluff & Devries.

July 27.

6m

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

Dental Surgeon,

AS located permanently in Gettysburg; and it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.

May 11.

2m

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Of all kinds, and in any quantity,

CAN be supplied by the subscriber, at his

Plainfield Nurseries, near Peters

(York Springs), Adams co., Pa.

His supply of APPLE TREES is very

large—having from 20,000 to 25,000 saleable

Trees on hand; and he feels confident that, for

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE DEED IS DONE!

The Tariff of '42 is destroyed!

We last week gave a sketch of the proceedings in the Senate up to the 25th. On that day, Mr. WEBSTER addressed the Senate in a most able speech of four hours, and without concluding, gave way for a motion to adjourn. During his speech, Mr. HAYWOOD, Senator from North Carolina, sent in his resignation, which gave rise to considerable feeling, as it was supposed it might alter the vote on the Tariff. It had not the effect, however, as subsequent events proved.

On Monday, Mr. CAMERON presented the proceedings of a democratic meeting in Pennsylvania against the repeal of the Tariff. The President of the meeting was President of the Baltimore Convention, and denies that the Convention went against the Tariff of 1842, and said Mr. Polk would not have been nominated if it had been known that he was opposed to the Tariff of 1842. "This will do to tell those who know no better."

The debate on the Tariff bill was resumed by Mr. WEBSTER, who spoke an hour and a half. He spoke of Mr. HAYWOOD's resignation, and complimented him as a man of character, attainments, courtesy, and industry. He was ashamed of his country when he saw a man like this hunted down and abused, as he was by some writer for the Administration, in the Government paper of Saturday night last. It was a disgrace to the country, to the civilization of the age, and to the American press.

Mr. Webster then alluded to the extraordinary efforts making in Mexico by the people and clergy to raise means to carry on the war with this country—to the appointment of Gen. Bravo as President ad interim, and the marching of Paredes to the North, of which he presumed the Government had official information, as additional reason why the Tariff should not be disturbed, or any experiments made upon the revenue.

Mr. Webster concluded by moving to strike out that part of the ninth section paying the importer the amount of his invoice and five per cent. additional, in cases of under valuation, where goods are taken by government.

[A confidential message was here received from the President of the U. S.]

Mr. J. M. Clayton was now satisfied that no amendment could or would be made to the bill. When he gave his vote, however, to recommit the bill, he had no intention of defeating the measure.

Finding this to be the case, and that the committee would not make the amendment he desired, he considered himself bound by his instructions, against his own convictions, however, to vote for the bill.

He at first thought that the better plan would have been to postpone it till next session, but as there would be no change in the representation of the people at the next session, nothing could be gained by it. He was therefore, under all the circumstances, in favor of disposing of the bill now.

After further remarks, to the effect that the fate of the bill has been thrown into his hands, he intimated that on the question of engrossing the bill, he would not allow it to be said that the bill would be thrust upon the people by a Whig vote, or in other words, he would decline voting at all. He said he would vote in favor of discharging the committee from the instructions, after which he would pursue the course he had indicated, leaving the result to his country and his God.

Mr. J. M. Clayton followed in some explanatory remarks.

Mr. Webster went into a general examination of the bill for the purpose of ascertaining if it was open to fraud, bribery, &c.

Mr. J. M. Clayton explained his own position, that he was instructed by the Legislature of Tennessee to vote for an amendment of the Tariff of 1842.

The debate closed in Senate by the adoption of a motion made by the Hon. J. M. CLAYTON, to commit the Tariff Bill to the Committee on Finance, with instructions, some of which are to discriminate in favor of raw material and against British manufactures, and at the same time to increase the Revenue so as to provide more adequate means for the support of Government. The vote stood yeas 28—nays 27.

On Tuesday, after the disposal of several unimportant matters, Mr. MANGUM, who was absent when the resignation of Mr. Haywood was announced, took the floor and delivered a high eulogium upon the character and services of the latter.

After a speech from Mr. Benton, Mr. Niles made some remarks relative to the resignation of the Senator, and upon matters and things in general, connected with the tariff bill.

Messrs. HENRY and BACBY made explanations relative to the reasons which influenced Mr. Haywood in resigning.

Mr. Crittenden next eulogized Mr. H. and endorsed him as a patriot and a gentleman. He said there was no room to doubt the spotless integrity of the conduct of the Senator.

Mr. Archer let fly an arrow in defense of Mr. Haywood, after which the Senate passed to the consideration of some private bills.

Mr. Lewis, from the finance committee, to whom was referred last night the tariff bill, with certain instructions, reported back the bill, with a resolution that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the instructions.

Mr. Evans said he would like to hear some reasons why the committee had come to this conclusion, for no reason had been urged in the committee room.

Mr. Lewis alluded to the indefinite nature of the instructions, and spoke of the great difficulty there was of ascertaining what was "raw material." Independent of this, however, obeying the instructions would have had the effect of changing the whole frame work of the bill. In addition to this, the Senator from Delaware, Mr. Clayton, in making the motion to re-commit yesterday, openly avowed that his object was to kill the bill.

Now that being the case, if it was the settled purpose of the majority to defeat the bill, the majority of the finance committee did not choose to have the res-

ponsibility thrust upon them. They therefore reported back the bill for the purpose of throwing the responsibility upon the Senate.

The constitution requiring Mr. Dallas to give the casting vote, he rose, and in a very impressive manner set forth the great importance of the subject, and the heavy responsibility which rested upon him. In the course of his remarks he stated that there are eleven States for the bill, eleven States against it, and six States neutral, three of which are Whig and three Democratic. Hence the equal division was remarkable throughout. In conclusion, he cast his vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Cameron entered his protest against the bill, and said from this day forth would go out the word "repeal" until the ballot box shall crown it with success.

Mr. J. M. Clayton submitted the motion to postpone, and in doing so made some remarks of a personal character to the Chair.

Messrs. M'Duffie, Allen and others, called Mr. C. in order on the ground that a personal attack upon the presiding officer, to which he cannot reply, is out of order.

The motion to postpone was then negatived. Yeas 27—nays 28.

Yea—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Collyer, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson of Lu., Johnson of Md., Mangum, Miller, Moorhead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturges, Upton, Webster, Woodbridge—27.

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The bill was then read a third time by its title.

The question then being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Webster made a speech, in which he prothesized that on the very first day of next session, a bill would be introduced to repeal or to modify this measure. Many Senators laughed, when Mr. Webster told them they would soon laugh on the other side of their mouths.

After further discussion, the bill was passed by a vote of yeas 28—nays 27.

Mr. Jarnagin voted in the affirmative.

The Senate then adjourned.

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Apprehensions, indeed, are occasionally expressed as to the probable designs of the United States on California; but no European imagination has yet embodied seriously the idea that a line from Tampico to the Pacific, cutting off one half of the Mexican Republic, may possibly become the division line which is to separate us from Mexico.

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The instructions of the Secretary of War to Colonel STEVENSON, commanding the latter expedition, contain some remarkable phrases. He gives Stevenson to understand that his regiment is to be composed of "such as would be likely to remain at the end of the war either in

instructions, was not for want of time but for want of purpose.

Mr. Sevier called Mr. Webster to order for impugning the purpose of the committee, and some bright flashes of wit took place between the two Senators, which caused considerable laughter.

Mr. M'Duffie denied that this was an aristocratic measure, as contended by Mr. Webster. After some preliminary remarks, Mr. M'Duffie said that the essential features of the present bill were strictly for the benefit of the poor and middle classes. He alluded to the great reduction of the duty on salt, sugar, and materials for clothing, &c. In conclusion, he caused to be read by the clerk certain resolutions, framed by Mr. Webster, and passed at Boston many years ago, which contained doctrines very much at variance with those now advocated by the honorable Senator.

Mr. Webster, in reply, said that an honest man might sometimes change his opinions, and as a proof of it, he referred to the political changes of opinion in the course of Mr. M'Duffie's career.

He then at some length endeavored to show his consistency in the resolutions referred to by the latter.

After further discussion, the motion to discharge the committee of finance from the further consideration of the instructions was agreed to—yeas 28—nays 27.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the 9th section of the bill was, by a vote of 24 to 26, amended so as to allow the agent or importer the amount of his invoice and 5 per cent. over, in cases where the goods have been undervalued for the purpose of defrauding the government.

A motion of Mr. Johnson to refer the bill to a select committee, resulted—yeas 27, nays 27. The President (Mr. Dallas) gave his casting vote in the negative.

The bill, as amended, was reported to the Senate, when the amendment of the Committee of the whole was concurred in.

The vote was then taken in ordering the bill, as amended, to be engrossed for a third reading. The result was a tie, as follows:

Yea—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Aterton, Bagby, Benton, Breeze, Bright, Calhoun, Chalmers, Cass, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Lewis, M'Duffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—27.

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Within the last sixteen years, 612 steamboats have been built at Pittsburgh, besides 31 of the present year.

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The New Orleans Courier of the 17th says that since the commencement of the war with Mexico there have been prepared and shipped from the arsenal at St. Louis one hundred and seventy tons of fixed ammunition.

Within the last sixteen years, 612 steamboats have been built at Pittsburgh, besides 31 of the present year.

The Tariff Destroyed.

The great crisis is passed, and the measure toward which the attention of the nation has been directed—the progress of which tens of thousands have watched in fear and trembling—is virtually passed. The productive interest of

the country reaches its culminating point

with its passage, and commences its downward course with the action of the law which destroys the Tariff of 1842.

We give elsewhere the record of the proceedings, by which the nefarious measure has been carried into effect.

It will be seen that, to Pennsylvania, it has not only the deadly effect to destroy

our prosperity, but there is ingratitude

also added, to make her cup of misery

more bitter, the blow which smites her

to the dust having come from one of her

own sons, whom she has nurtured into

honor and eminence, and who has repaid

her by desertion in her hour of need.

It is appalling to contemplate the con-

sequences of this crowning act of folly

and deafness.

The painful but de-

served return to Pennsylvania, for her

want of faith to those who maintained

her true interests, is at last visited upon

her; and though not immediately felt,

though the wheels of commerce may not

instantly be stayed; though her mines

and her forges will not instantly be de-

serted; though the shuttle will be plied

in her factories, for a time, with wonted

swiftness, and the outward face of affairs

as cheerful as usual, save the countenanc-

es of those who look into the future, and

see what is advancing, yet the wasting

disease has fastened upon her, her body

dry strength, which the Tariff of 1842 im-

paired, will enable her to struggle for a

while, but the chill will gradually creep

over her, and listlessness and inactivity

take the place of her present activity and

energy; and when that time arrives,

when her mechanics are without employ-

ment, and her capitalists ruined, when

the mills, and mines, and forges are si-

lent, when British coal and iron are la-

king the place of our own, then it will

but add a deeper pang to her misery, to

know that the great desolation was

wrought by one of her sons.

GEORGE M'DUFFIE, U. S. Gazette.

Expenses of the War.—The St. Louis Repub-

lican of a recent date has the following:

It is only by ascertaining the actual

cost of particular items that the expenses

of the war with Mexico can be estimated.

The Government agents, a few days

since, purchased five hundred barrels of

pork for the "use of the army of the

West."

This pork is to be transported

to Santa Fe. It cost \$10 per barrel.

Three or four years ago supplies were

needed for an expedition on the same

route, and contracts were made with

Bent and St. Vrain for transportation.

They were paid \$200 per barrel.

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Adams Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, August 3, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JAMES M. POWER,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Daily Mail from Baltimore direct.

We are pleased to learn that the transportation of a daily mail from Baltimore to this place by the direct route, has been granted to Mr. TATE and Co. By this arrangement we shall receive our papers, &c., from Baltimore several hours earlier than by the York route.

State Interest.

The State Treasurer gave official notice on Wednesday last, that the interest on the State debt would be promptly paid on Saturday last, the 1st of August.

The British Tariff has Passed!

In the preceding page will be found the proceedings in the Senate in regard to the Tariff, from which it will be seen that Mr. M'KAY's bill for the destruction of the Tariff of '42, and for the advantage of the British Manufacturers, and ruin of the American, passed on Tuesday last, by the casting vote of a Pennsylvanian. GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice President of the U. States! On Wednesday the bill went back to the House for concurrence in an amendment made in the Senate; and by the aid of the Previous Question, was immediately passed, 115 to 92—so that it only requires the signature of the President to become a law. This was no doubt done promptly. The new bill goes into effect on the 1st of December.

Repeal! Repeal!

When the British Tariff bill passed the Senate, Mr. WILSTEN gave notice that, on the first day of the next session, a bill would be introduced to REPEAL or to modify the measure; and Mr. CAMERON entered his protest, and said "from this day forth would go out the word 'REPEAL' until the ballot box shall crown it with success." "REPEAL!" "REPEAL!" is, therefore, to be the rallying-cry of all who have an interest in the welfare of our common country. In this matter we know no party: our Democratic friends have the same common interest with us in the protection of American Industry against the pauper-labor of Europe; and we hope that no narrow-minded partisan feeling will be suffered to interfere with a prompt, dignified, and firm expression of sentiment upon this important subject. Let all, who feel that something should be done to rescue our country from the fangs of destruction, unite in an energetic effort to bring an influence to bear upon Congress which will not be despised. Let "REPEAL"—"REPEAL"—be the burden of every petition! Let men of all parties, for the time, lay aside their feelings of party, and rush to the rescue of American Industry from the fangs of the destroyer. It may have an effect: if we succeed not, it is to be hoped the crime will not lie at the door of Pennsylvanians.

More Munitions of War.

Orders have been received at Philadelphia, says the Ledger, for the construction of a large number of baggage wagons for the Army—four hundred, report says—in addition to those now under contract here. These wagons are to be finished by the first of September next, and their preparation indicates that a vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico has been decided upon."

"An agent of the Government was in York one day last week for the purpose of procuring wagons for the public service. He entered into a contract with one of our citizens, agreeing to take all that could be supplied of the proper kind, within forty days.—*Republican.*"

"Two individuals were also in this neighborhood last week, purchasing Wagons for the use of the Army. What a host of plunderers there are now, using up Uncle Sam's money. As an instance of what plucking there will be, and what a filling of the pockets of favorites the war will furnish an opportunity, we state that one of the individuals above mentioned, informed a friend of ours that he had, in the purchase of two wagons on Thursday last, made SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS! So we go—the people pay.

Matamoras.

A letter from Matamoras mentions that that city is completely Americanized, and that one-half the number of stores in the principal street is occupied by American merchants and settlers for the sale of all descriptions of merchandise, free of duty. They are on the best terms with the natives.

"Gen. PATTERSON, of Philadelphia, passed through Baltimore on Wednesday, on his way to the Army, to assume the command of the Volunteers."

"BENJAMIN H. LATROBE, Esq., of Baltimore, has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail road Company, which is to connect Pittsburg with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road. It is said the road will be soon put under contract."

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From the Army.

An arrival at New Orleans on the 21st ult. brings intelligence that a detachment of rangers, which had penetrated as far as Monterey, had returned, and reported the state of the country, halting places, &c. They found no enemy between Camargo and Monterey, and there was no probability of any opposition being made to the American troops between those two points. The Rangers penetrated to the precipitous cliffs that overhang Monterey, when a trooper, a very adventurous soldier, named Cummins, reached a point overhanging the Bishop's Palace, which commanded a view of the whole city. The utmost activity seemed to prevail among the Mexicans, who were busily employed in repairing the old fortifications and erecting new ones. The number of troops was not ascertained, but from the movements observable, it is thought the possession of Monterey will be fiercely disputed, as it is, by nature and art, one of the most powerful strong-holds in Mexico. The number of Gen. Taylor's army was daily increasing, and was above 15,000. He had received eight or ten boats, which were sufficient to transport his troops, provisions and munitions up the Rio Grande. The waters were falling: and every arrangement was being made for the advance from Camargo to Monterey.

The New Orleans Tropic of the 22d gives it as their opinion, and that of many of the officers of the Army, that there are no Mexican troops at Monterey, and that the Mexicans will never again in any force meet an American army in the field of battle, this side of the City of Mexico. We shall see.

From the Gulf Squadron.

A letter to the Baltimore Sun from an officer in the Squadron off Vera Cruz, mentions that the Steamer Princeton, on the morning of the 9th, despatched her boats up the river to get water, when the party was fired upon by a large body of Mexicans. The fire was returned by the watering party and also from the steamer, which threw shells among them, and killed and wounded, it is said, about twenty. One American was wounded.

Present to Gen. Taylor.

Messrs. Robinson and Keener, Tin and Sheet iron workers, Baltimore, have finished a most complete set of camp equipage, made by them to the order of a gentleman at Washington, and intended as a present to Gen. Taylor. The set numbers about 100 pieces, consisting of kettles, pans, trays, cups, coffee-pots, knives and forks, sugar, tea, and coffee cannisters, castors, &c. Each of the articles is so graduated as to fit into the other, and the whole, with the exception of the cannisters, can be put into the two large keg-tilles, making two packages of similar size and weight. The whole of the equipage will not weigh more than 100 pounds, and yet will comprise cooking utensils for 50 persons. Each article is marked with the initials of Gen. Taylor.

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The Sub-Treasury Bill.—On Thursday last, the bill for the establishment of the Sub-Treasury, passed to a third reading in the Senate.

"In the course of the debate on the Sub-Treasury bill, Mr. Benton astonished the Senate by the recital of an occurrence which took place in the summer of 1840. A letter was sent to the Secretary of the Senate to be read. It was marked confidential, written in August, and signed by T. Hartley Crawford, then Indian Agent. The letter was written to the Indian Agent in Missouri, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury, and its object was to persuade the Indians to receive their payments in the notes of the Bank of the U. States, then largely depreciated! Full evidence of this deliberate purpose was furnished in the letter to the Agent and in the answer. The recital of this attempt to cheat the Indians created great amazement in the Senate.

Balloon Ascension.

Mr. WISLER made his fifty-third aerial voyage, from Lancaster, on Saturday week, which he says was the most pleasant and gratifying to himself that he ever made. He was in the air one hour and five minutes, and descended safely about 23 miles from Lancaster.

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Letter from Addison Smith.

Most of our citizens, no doubt, remember a deaf and dumb lad named ADDISON SMITH, who formerly lived in Gettysburg; who was at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Philadelphia; and afterwards learned the Saddling trade in this country. We had not heard from him for a number of years past, until a few days since we received a letter from him, by one of our towns-men who was passing through Indianapolis, Indiana, and met him there. He is engaged in business, and living respectably. He took this opportunity of writing to us, with a desire that we should publish the following communication, hastily written by himself, on the subject of Temperance—with which request we cheerfully comply.

Town Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of Gettysburg was held at the Court-house on Friday evening last, to consult upon the measures necessary to be adopted in view of the late disastrous blow inflicted upon Pennsylvania interests by the destruction of the Tariff of 1842. The proceedings have been handed to us—but we are reluctantly compelled, for want of room, to postpone their publication in detail until next week.

The officers of the meeting were—Col. R. COHEN President; T. WARREN and J. WEXLER Vice-Presidents; D. A. BUEHLER and D. McCOUGHLIN Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by D. M. SAXTON, Esq., A. R. STRICKERSON, Esq., and Hon. J. COOPER.

A number of resolutions were adopted—amongst which was one for the organization of an Association, to be called "The Gettysburg Association to promote the prosperity of American labor, and secure a home market for American Agricultural Products." A large number of individuals enrolled themselves as members; and Hon. JACOB COOPER was elected President.

The meeting adjourned until TO-MORROW EVENING, (Tuesday) to complete the organization of the Association. Members of both political parties, who feel an interest in the protection of American Industry, it is hoped, will attend, and lend their aid in the furtherance of the important cause. It is not a time to hold back, when the vital interests of the country are at stake.

Returning Missionaries.

We learn from the Presbyterian, that the Rev. HENRY R. WILSON, Jr. and family, from Fifeburgh, have arrived at Loudon on their way home. Mr. Wilson brings with him three of the Hindoo orphans lately under his charge.

EDWARD M'KAY's British Tariff bill was signed by the President on Friday last, so that it is now a law.

EDWARD M'KAY It is said Mr. Polk intends to veto the River and Harbor bill.

EDWARD M'KAY The House has given its *quietus* to the bill to increase the rates of postage.

EDWARD M'KAY The mercury stood at 98, at Philadelphia, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

EDWARD M'KAY The degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred on Rev. Robert Emory, President of Dickinson College, by the Trustees of Columbia College, N. Y.

EDWARD M'KAY A rich lead mine has been discovered in Indianapolis, (Ind.) July 19, 1846.

EDWARD M'KAY Please publish the above, and request others friendly to the cause of Temperance to give it an insertion. A. S.

EDWARD M'KAY A Letter Writer.

A travelling correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Gettysburg, under date of July 24, gives a sketch of various towns through which he passed, Westminster, Union Town, Taney Town, Emmitsburg, with the institutions in its neighborhood, and Gettysburg. We extract from his letter the remarks about Gettysburg. He says—

"I found Gettysburg to be a good looking, well built, and considerable sized place, and the county town of Adams county. It is about 50 miles, nearly north by west, from Baltimore, and is chiefly built upon two streets, which cover a considerable space, and contains a population of about 2,000 to 2,500 of the real, bona fide Pennsylvania Dutchers and Anglo Saxoners—mostly of the former. They are an honest, active and intelligent people, and generally well to do. The houses, though not very new, are in an excellent state of preservation. There are about five or six good sized stores, with a number of smaller ones; a number of smiths and various other kinds of shops, and two barber shops!

The latter kind of shops (which are so uncommon in most of the country towns, and for the want of which a traveller has to go many a time with long beard) would give me a good opinion of the place and its people, if there were no other redeeming qualities in either. There is a large centre or "Diamond" in the heart of the burg, and in its centre the court house and market house, alongside of each other.

Upon looking into the object of this association of the House of Justice with the House of Food, I discovered it most likely to be for the purpose of giving the jurors an opportunity to keep from starving, by lowering a basket down and taking in supplies, whilst they are confined to their room and are hanging on a case.

I forgot to mention that there are several good hotels, a bank, a German Reformed, Lutheran, Associate Reformed, Presbyterian, and Methodist Episcopal churches. Near the town, to the north, is the Pennsylvania College, founded by the Lutheran denomination, containing 160 pupils. It has associated with it a very large and thriving Theological Seminary. The building is built of brick and painted white, and at a distance resembles the General Post Office Department at Washington, in every other respect save the portico and cupola of the former. There is a very flourishing and handsome Female Seminary—the "Oak Ridge"—within a mile of the burg."

A vessel has arrived at Philadelphia from Havana, with advices to the 12th of July, which state that SANTA ANNA and ALMONTRE were still there, and apparently had given up all idea of returning to Mexico. SANTA ANNA had disposed of his effects preparatory to his return, but the late news from Vera Cruz had changed his purpose; and it is now stated that he will remain in Havana till something more favorable to his hopes turns up.

Thompson, the abolitionist, who has been confined in the Penitentiary of Missouri for six or seven years, has been pardoned by the Governor.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY And Machine Shop.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

COACH-MAKING.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

In pursuance of sundry writs of Venitioria & Execution, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, On Saturday the 8th day of August, 1846, at 1 o'clock, p.m., at the Courthouse in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate.

A Lot of Ground,

situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, being part of a lot known as Town plot as Lot No. 23, fronting on Baltimore street, and running back to Lot No. 160, on East Middle street, with right of alley at intersection, adjoining property of D. M. Snyder, Esq., and heirs of David Horner, on which are erected a two-story WEATHERBOARDED SHOP, with a two-story Brick-back.

DWELLING HOUSE

attached thereto, and a large and convenient two-story WOOD SHOP. Also.

Lot No. 22,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, and fronting on South side of East Middle street, and known on Town plot as Lot No. 163, and running back about 150 feet, on which are erected one large BLACKSMITH SHOP, with 4 sties for horses, one BACK SILVER PLATING SHOP, with 1 site for a fire, and a large CARRIAGE TRIMMER SHOP, with an excellent well of water with a pump in it, convenient to said Shop. Also.

Lot No. 3,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, fronting on South side of East Middle street, and adjoining last-mentioned property, and lot of David Ziegler, and known on Town plot as Lot No. 167, and running back to a alley, on which are erected one COAL SHED, one LUMBER SHED, and a very large

TWO STORY WEATHERBOARDED FRAME BUILDING,

now used as a Carriage House and Paint Shop. Also.

Lot No. 15,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, and fronting on the North side of East Middle street, being part of lot known as Town plot as Lot No. 145, adjoining property of Joseph Little and Jacob Newman, and fronting the Methodist Church, on which are erected a

ONE STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

with a well of good water with a pump in it, near the front door. Also.

Lot No. 5,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, near the East end of Middle street, adjoining lots of Henry Wasmus and Eichel Buckingham, on which are erected a large and convenient

TWO STORY WEATHERBOARDED DWELLING HOUSE,

Stable, and other Out-buildings. This property is conveniently situated for two families, and is now in the occupancy of Elias and John Little. Also.

Lot No. 7,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, on the West end of Middle street, adjoining lots of George Christman, David Gilbert and an alloy, and contains 2 1/2 ACRES, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of David Little.

A Lot of Ground,

situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of Jacob Culp and David Little, fronting on East Middle street, and running back to an alley, on which are erected a one and one-half story Log

DWELLING HOUSE,

Log Barn, and a well of water near the door. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of William McKinney.

Lot No. 6,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, on the West end of Middle street, adjoining lots of George Christman, David Gilbert and an alloy, and contains 2 1/2 ACRES, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of David Little.

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Log Barn, and a well of water near the door. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of William McKinney.

A Tract of Land,

being the undivided ownership of a Tract, situated in Mountjoy township, Adams county, containing 112 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of G. W. Horner, Robert McKinney and others, on which are erected a one and one-half

one-half story Log

DWELLING HOUSE,

situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, containing 16 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of John Slez, Dr. Griswold and others, on which are erected a one-story Log

DWELLING HOUSE,

and has on it a variety of Peach Trees. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Upton Johnson.

A Tract of Land,

situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, containing 16 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Egbert Eckert Peter Smith and others, on which are erected a one and one-half story Log

DWELLING HOUSE,

Log Stable with a threshing floor attached thereto; with an excellent well of water near the door. Part of the land (about 10 Acres) is cleared and in a state of cultivation, the residue being covered with young Timber. There are also Orchards of Apple and Peach Trees upon the premises. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Peter Fried.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg.

July 20, 1846.

Pennsylvania Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of Francis Bram on March 1st, on Saturday the 5th day of August next, at 10 o'clock precisely, in Summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order of the Captain,

ALEXANDER COBEAN, O. S.

July 27, 1846.

N. B. An Election will be held on said day for Second Lieutenant, and also an Appeal.

THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South-east Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and W. W. M' Sherry's Store, Gettysburg. Dec. 13.

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Order of Examination.

Monday, Aug. 3. The Preparatory Department will be examined between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 a.m.; and 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Tuesday, Aug. 4. 9 a.m. Soph—Greek.

10 a.m. Fresh—Latin.

2 p.m. Jun.—Germ. Class.

3 p.m. Jun.—Ev. of Chris.

4 p.m. Soph—Algebra.

Wednesday, Aug. 5. 9 a.m. Fresh—Greek.

10 a.m. Jun.—Latin.

2 p.m. Soph—Pl & Spher.

Trigonometry or Calculus.

3 p.m. Jun.—Greek.

4 p.m. Soph—Latin.

Thursday, Aug. 6. 9 a.m. Jun.—Pol. Econ.

3 p.m. Soph—Hist & Geog.

Friday, Aug. 7. 9 a.m. Jun.—Mechanics.

3 p.m. Jun.—Optics.

July 13.

10 a.m. Jun.—Geog.

1 p.m. Jun.—Logic.

2 p.m. Soph—Germ. Class.

3 p.m. Jun.—Rhet.

4 p.m. Soph—Algebra.

5 p.m. Jun.—Mechanics.

6 p.m. Jun.—Optics.

7 p.m. Jun.—Geog.

8 p.m. Jun.—Logic.

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10 p.m. Jun.—Mechanics.

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12

THE DEED IS DONE!

The Tariff of '42 is destroyed!

We last week gave a sketch of the proceedings in the Senate up to the 25th. On that day, Mr. Webster addressed the Senate in a most able speech of four hours, and without concluding, gave way for a motion to adjourn. During his speech, Mr. Haywood, Senator from North Carolina, sent in his resignation, which gave rise to considerable feeling, as it was supposed it might alter the vote on the Tariff. It had not the effect, however, as subsequent events proved.

On Monday, Mr. Cameron presented the proceedings of a democratic meeting in Pennsylvania, against the repeal of the Tariff. The President of the meeting was President of the Baltimore Convention, and denies that the Convention went against the Tariff of 1842, and said Mr. Polk would not have been nominated if it had been known that he was opposed to the Tariff of 1842. This will do to tell those who know no better.

The debate on the Tariff bill was resumed by Mr. Webster, who spoke an hour and a half. He spoke of Mr. Haywood's resignation, and complimented him as a man of character, attainments, courtesy, and industry. He was ashamed of his country when he saw a man like this hunted down and abused, as he was by some writer for the Administration, in the Government paper of Saturday night last. It was a disgrace to the country, to the civilization of the age, and to the American press.

Mr. Webster then alluded to the extraordinary efforts making in Mexico by the people and clergy to raise means to carry on the war with this country—to the appointment of Gen. Bravo as President ad interim, and the marching of Paredes to the North, of which he presumed the Government had official information, as additional reason why the Tariff should not be disturbed, or any experiments made upon the revenue.

Mr. Webster concluded by moving to strike out that part of the ninth section, paying the importer the amount of his invoice and five per cent, additional in cases of under valuation, where goods are taken by government.

[A confidential message was here received from the President of the U. S.]

Mr. Jarnagin was now satisfied that no amendment could or would be made to the bill. When he gave his vote, however, to recommit the bill, he had no intention of defeating the measure.

Finding this to be the case, and that the committee would not make the amendment he desired, he considered himself bound by his instructions, against his own convictions, however, to vote for the bill. He at first thought that the better plan would have been to postpone it till next session, but as there would be no change in the representation of the people at the next session, nothing could be gained by it.

The question then being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Webster made a speech, in which he prophesied that on the very first day of next session, a bill would be introduced to repeal or to modify this measure.

Many Senators laughed, when Mr. Webster told them they would soon laugh on the other side of their mouths.

After further discussion, the bill was passed by a vote of yeas 28, nays 27.

Mr. Jarnagin voted in the affirmative.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE DISMEMBERMENT OF MEXICO.

Johnson, of Md. Mangum, Miller, Moorhead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—27.

The constitution requiring Mr. Dallas to give the casting vote, he rose, and in a very impressive manner set forth the great importance of the subject, and the heavy responsibility which rested upon him. In the course of his remarks he stated that there are eleven States for the bill, eleven States against it, and six States neutral, three of which are Whig and three Democratic. Hence the equal division was remarkable throughout. In conclusion, he cast his vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Speight, a member of the committee, alluded to the short period now remaining of the session, and asked how it could be expected that in so short a time the committee could go to work, and digest a new tariff bill in 8 days. It was rather singular too that the Senators who were now so anxious for the carrying out of these instructions were the very persons who were so anxious to fix the 10th of August as the day of adjournment.

Mr. Benton called for the reading of the instructions to the committee.

Mr. Benton then argued that it was at this advanced period of the session impossible for the committee to act upon the instructions.

Their only course was to report back the bill with a request to be discharged from their further consideration. He went on to say that the vote on this discharge was to be considered as a test vote on the fate of the bill itself, so that Senators would vote understandingly. The question would be either yes or no.

Mr. Huntington expressed his astonishment at the conduct of the finance committee in asking to be discharged from the performance of the duty imposed upon them by the Senate. It was unparalleled in the annals of legislation.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breece, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairchild, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnagin, Lewis, M'Duffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—28.

The bill was then read a third time by its title.

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THE DISMEMBERMENT OF MEXICO.

The comments of European journals on the news received by them of the victories gained by the American troops on the Rio Grande, indicate the opinion very generally that our war with Mexico will be a short war, and that it will cease with the establishment of the Rio Grande as our South Western boundary.

Apprehensions, indeed, are occasionally expressed as to the probable designs of the United States on California; but no European imagination has yet embodied seriously the idea that a line from Tampico to the Pacific, cutting off one half of the Mexican Republic, may possibly become the division line which is to separate us from Mexico.

The extensive and elaborate system of operations established for the invasion of Mexico clearly implies that no inconsiderable object is contemplated as the result of such formidable preparations.

While Gen. Taylor, with fifteen or twenty thousand men, moves on to Monterey, having in view probably the city of Mexico as his destination, a strong force under Gen. Kearney is advancing upon Santa Fe, to unite afterwards with Gen. Wool's division, which is to enter Mexico by way of San Antonio.

From the Pacific shore movement is also to be made. Our squadron on that coast has doubtless already seized upon the Mexican ports of San Blas, Mazatlan, San Francisco, and Monterey. A detachment of U. S. troops sailed recently from New York for California in the store-ship Lexington, and another expedition is nearly ready to go for the same destination in the Independence.

The instructions of the Secretary of War to Colonel Stevenson, commanding the latter expedition, contain some remarkable phrases. He gives Stevenson to understand, that his regiment is to be composed of "such as would be likely to remain at the end of the war either in Oregon, or in any other territory in that region of the globe which may then be a part of the United States."

The men are to enlist for the war, and they may be discharged "without a claim for returning home, wherever they may be serving at the termination of the war, provided it is in the then territory of the United States." Such is the general outline of the Secretary's instructions.

Conquest and occupation are here implied; the men of the expedition are to go out as soldiers and as colonists.

An overland emigration to California took place at the beginning of the season for the same purposes of conquest and settlement.

But if rumors are to be relied on, our

views of acquisition are not to be confined to California. The Northern departments of Mexico are also to be included; they are to be annexed to the United States and to be governed as Territories until ready to be admitted as States into the Union. We must wait for events to ascertain how far these rumors are really true.—*Balt. American.*

The New Orleans Courier of the 17th says that since the commencement of the war with Mexico there have been prepared and shipped from the arsenal at St. Louis one hundred and seventy tons of fixed ammunition.

Yays—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breece, Bright, Calhoun, Chalmers, Cass, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairchild, Hannegan, Houston, Lewis, M'Duffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—27.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson, of Ja-

The Tariff Destroyed.

The great crisis is passed, and the measure toward which the attention of the nation has been directed—the progress of which tens of thousands have watched in fear and trembling—is virtually passed. The productive interest of the country reaches its culminating point with its passage, and commences its downward course with the action of the law which destroys the Tariff of 1842.

We give elsewhere the record of the proceedings, by which the nefarious measure has been carried into effect. It will be seen that, to Pennsylvania, it has not only the deadly effect to destroy our prosperity, but there is *ingratitude* also added, to make her cup of misery more bitter, the blow which smites her to the dust having come from one of her own sons, whom she has nurtured into honor and eminence, and who has repaid her by desertion in her hour of need.

It is appalling to contemplate the consequences of this crowning act of folly and deceitfulness. The painful but deserved return to Pennsylvania, for her want of faith to those who maintained her true interests, is at last visited upon her; and though not immediately felt; though the wheels of commerce may not instantly be stayed; though her mines and her forges will not instantly be deserted; though the shuttle will be plied in her factories, for a time, with wonted swiftness, and the outward face of affairs as cheerful as usual, save the countenances of those who look into the future, and see what is advancing, yet the wasting disease has fastened upon her; her half strength, which the Tariff of 1842 impeded, will enable her to struggle for a while, but the chill will gradually creep over her, and listlessness and inactivity take the place of her present activity and energy; and when that time arrives, when her mechanics are without employment, and her capitalists ruined, when the mills, and mines, and forges are silent, when British coal and iron are taking the place of our own, then it will not add a deeper pang to her misery, to know that the great desolation was wrought by one of her sons—George Mifflin Dallas.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Expenses of the War.—The St. Louis Republican of a recent date has the following:

1. It is only by ascertaining the actual cost of particular items that the expenses of the war with Mexico can be estimated. The Government agents, a few days since, purchased five hundred barrels mess pork for the "use of the army of the West." This pork is to be transported to Santa Fe. It cost \$10 per barrel. Three or four years ago supplies were needed for an expedition on the same route, and contracts were made with Bent and St. Vrain for transportation. They were paid 8 cts. per lb. from Independence to Bent's Fort. The Government, of course, paid the transportation to Independence. It is alleged that the contract to which we have alluded was a losing concern, and that no one will undertake it for less than 10 cts. per lb. A barrel of pork will average 320 pounds. The cost of its transportation from Fort Leavenworth, to which point all public stores are shipped, to Bent's Fort, will, then, be thirty-two dollars. But this is not all. It has there to be waggoned to Santa Fe, and it is a very moderate calculation to say that the additional cost with the transportation from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth, will increase the cost to \$40 per barrel. Add the original cost and it makes the actual expense of the barrel of pork, on its delivery at Santa Fe, \$50. In other words, the Government pays \$25,000 for the 500 barrels of pork.

The cost of all other freight must be charged in the same way—by the pound—and the expense cannot be made less than we have estimated.

The St. Louis New Era of the 23d ult. says:

The Government agents are still operating pretty extensively in this quarter, buying up mules, horses and provisions, and in having wagons, knapsacks, and various other articles manufactured for the use of the army. About 1000 barrels of mess pork have been bought in this city within a few days at \$10, and yesterday we noticed a sale of 25,000 lbs. clear bacon sides by the Messrs. S. S. Johnson, at 5 cts. per lb. We understand that a gentleman is now in this city for the purpose of purchasing light draught boats for the Rio Grande. So we go to the dear people pay.

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